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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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One Square, each additional insertion less than three months			25
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Select Poetry.

A PATRIOTIC ANTHEM.

God save our land in peace,
Free and united;
Grant us from foes release,
And that all war may cease,
All peaceful arts increase,
All wrongs be righted.

Thy mighty scepter wield,
Keeping guard o'er us;
In Thy great bounty shield,
From blight our every field.
Sending a plenteous yield—
Thy gifts—before us.

When we before Thee kneel,
Favors imploring;
Make us to see and feel,
Joy in our common weal,
Pity for want's appeal,
Justice adoring.

Make us work hand in hand,
Faith truly plighted,
Brother by brother stand,
All great, good works expand.
God save our noble land,
Free and united.

DR. OLDS AT HOME.

A Thrilling account of his Arrest and Imprisonment.

DR. OLDS met with a most brilliant reception from the Democracy and other Union men, on arriving at his home in Lancaster, Ohio.—Thousands upon thousands of people were present to welcome this bold and fearless defender of Constitutional liberty, who had just been "honorably discharged" from an Abolition Bastile. Hon. C. A. MARTIN delivered an eloquent speech welcoming Dr. OLDS back to his home and friends, which was responded to by the Doctor in a powerful address, which occupied three hours in the delivery; and although the day was bitter cold, the vast audience stood to the close. We give below liberal extracts from the Doctor's address. He said:

MR. MARTIN:—I thank you, and through you all this vast multitude of my friends and fellow citizens, for this most cordial reception upon my return from imprisonment.

I do not misunderstand the joy that now warms your hearts and beams upon your countenances. It is not merely that a fellow citizen is returning to the society of his friends, and the bosom of his family. It is something deeper and broader than all this. It is because, in my restoration to liberty, you have a quasi guarantee that the reign of terror in this country is coming to an end, and the keys of the American Bastiles are being, by the omnipotent voice of the people, wrested from the hands of the Ja cobins now in power, and held up to the gaze of the Dantons, Murats and the Robespierres of this administration as a warning to them of their approaching doom.

You rejoice because in my restoration you have made an advance towards the re-establishment of constitutional liberty. You rejoice, because, in my release, you feel renewed confidence in your own freedom—you rejoice because you feel once more secure in your persons, your houses and your property—you rejoice because in my release you have a guaranty that you yourselves will no longer be subjected to the worse than *Star chamber* despotism of Charles the 1st, of England. You rejoice, my friends, because you expect on this occasion to hear from one in whom you have confidence, one who knows by personal experience, some of the horrors seen and felt in the secret chambers of the American Inquisition.

That I may not be misrepresented by such Republicans as have heretofore shown such willingness to falsify any remarks of mine, contrary to my usual practice, I have reduced to writing all I intend to say upon this occasion. Lend me, therefore, your patient attention.

On the 12th of August last, after 10 o'clock at night, my house was forcibly entered by three government ruffians, who with violence seized my person, and holding a revolver at my head, demanded my surrender.

During the time they were making such repeated and violent efforts to burst open my door, they gave me no intimation that they were government officers, or that they had any government authority for my arrest. They came like assassins and robbers—they behaved like assassins and robbers.

When, after my capture, I demanded to know by what authority they had thus rudely broken into my room, and by what authority they had thus seized my person, they very grumblingly informed me that they were acting under authority of the War Department. I then demanded to be shown their warrant. They informed me that I had no right to make any such demand—that the order which they held was for their protection, and not for my gratification.

The order contained no intimation of the "nature and cause" of the accusation against me; indeed, it charged me with the commission of no offence whatever; and when I demanded of my captors to know what were the charges against me, they replied that they "did not know."

These government ruffians were directed to "*peaceably*" arrest me. Yet with violence they burst open the door of my room, and with a revolver at my head they arrested me. They came at the hour usually selected by robbers and assassins to break into men's houses and commit deeds of violence; and had I been armed I should have shot them down as robbers and assassins. I have reflected much on the manner of my arrest, and I have come calmly and deliberately to the conclusion that I should have been justified both by the laws of God and man, had I killed these ruffians whilst breaking into my room, as I most assuredly would have done, had I been armed, *and as I most certainly would do, had the act to be done over again.* It would have taught Mr. Lincoln and his minions that when they set aside the laws and the Constitution, the rifle, the revolver and the bowie knife at once become the supreme law of the land.

Thus my friends I was dragged from a sick bed, for I was at that time, and for many long and weary days and nights afterwards, seriously afflicted with an attack of the bloody flux. In this condition I was hurried into a carriage, and during the remainder of the night driven to Columbus, and just at daylight placed upon the cars and taken in my sick and exhausted condition, without a moment's delay, to Fort Lafayette.

The order for my arrest charged me with the commission of no crime known to any law of my country. Nay, more, it charged me with no crime whatever. You may well imagine then my surprise and indignation, when on arriving at Fort Lafayette I was ordered to strip myself that I might be searched. To make, if possible, such an insult greater to a free born American citizen, I was taken into a side room where around me lay in heaps, manacles, chains and hand cuffs. With such surroundings I was stripped and searched, and my watch, my money, my spectacles, my shaving apparatus, and even my medicines were all taken from me. I was not permitted to retain even an old newspaper or a bit of paper of any kind.

After this degrading operation had been performed, and before conducting me from the commandant's room to my dungeon, all the other prisoners about the Fort were locked into their rooms that I might not be seen and recognized, lest peradventure, information might be given to the world, and my friends, of my whereabouts, and the cruelties about to be practised upon me. One of the prisoners having learned a few days afterwards, through the medium of the newspapers, who the mysterious stranger was, wrote to a friend of his, "that Dr. Olds, of Ohio, had been brought to Fort Lafayette and placed in solitary confinement." His letter was returned to him by the commandant, requiring him to strike out so much of it as referred to the case of Dr. Olds.

My dungeon was on the ground, with a brick pavement or floor over about one half of it; and so great was the dampness that in a very short time, a mould would gather upon any article left upon the floor. My bed was an iron stretcher, with a very thin husk mattress upon it—so thin indeed, that you could feel every iron slat in it the moment you lay down upon it. The brick floor, with all its dampness, would have been far more comfortable than this iron and husk bed, had it not been for the rats and vermin that infested the room. I had also in my room a broken table and a chair; a chunk of government bread, with an old stinking rusty tin of Lincoln coffee, with a slice of boiled salted pork was my fare. My only drink other than their nasty coffee, was rain water. I was furnished with no towel, neither could any entreaty procure one for me. Neither could I induce my jailers to let me have a candle during my long tedious sick nights. No entreaty could procure for me the return of the medicine which had been taken from me when I was searched. Again and again I begged for the little bit of opium to relieve my suffering, which had been taken out of my pocket with my other medicine, but all in vain.

After ten days of such treatment and such suffering, late one night, the sergeant of the guard brought me some medicine which, he informed me, the Surgeon at Fort Hamilton had sent me. This Surgeon knew nothing about my case, having never seen me, or been informed by me of my condition. With no light in my cell, with no one to give me a drink of my rain water, you can well imagine that I would not take the medicine. I did not know but that my jailers designed to poison me. Their previous treatment justified such an opinion. I made up my mind that if I died in Fort Lafayette, I would die a natural death, unless indeed Lincoln ordered me to be tried by a drum-head court-martial and shot, which I felt he had just as much right to do as he had to arrest and imprison me in the manner he had done.

If anything could add to the cruelty inflicted upon me during these long days and nights of my sickness and suffering, it was the refusal of the commandant to allow me the use of the Bible. Day after day I begged the sergeant to procure one for me. His constant answer was, 'the commanding officer says you shan't have one.' I begged him to remind the commanding officer that he was in a Christian and not a heathen land—that I was an American citizen, and not a condemned felon. Still the answer was, "the commanding officer says you shan't have one, and you need not ask any more."

It was upon the sixteenth day of my lonely imprisonment, that my son, upon an order of the Secretary of War, was permitted to see me, not in my lonely cell but in the commandant's room and presence. It was with much difficulty that even at that time, I was able to walk from my cell to the commandant's room. This was the first time during my imprisonment, that I had been able to obtain an interview with the commandant. In his weekly inspection of the prisoners, he had carefully avoided my dungeon. No kindly inquiry as to my wants and condition had ever reached me from him. I seized upon this opportunity to let him know that I was a human being, and, as such entitled to humane treatment—that such a thing as refusing a prisoner a Bible, was unknown in any civilized community. His answer was, that he was not permitted, under his orders to let me have one.

I had great reason to be thankful that my son's visit gave me an opportunity to see the commandant, for from that time, although kept in solitary confinement, my condition was made more comfortable. A better mattress was put on my bed, occasionally a raw onion or a tomato was added to my dinner, and twice, I believe, some pickled beets were sent me from the cook room.

And after twenty-two days of this loathsome and worse than heathenish treatment, my dungeon door was unlocked, and I was permitted to hold intercourse with my fellow prisoners.

Such, my friends, is a plain statement of the manner of my arrest, and the treatment I received during the twenty-two days of my solitary confinement. If it affords any gratification to those Republicans who caused my arrest, they are welcome to it. Their time will come some day. "The end is not yet."

But why, let me inquire, was I denied the use of a Bible? I had committed no crimes against either the laws of God, or the laws of my country, for which I had been arrested. Had I been the vilest criminal upon the face of the globe, as vile even as those Abolitionists who are endeavoring to induce the slaves of the South to murder defenceless women and children, the laws of both Christianity and humanity would have demanded that I should be permitted to have a Bible.

After my release from solitary confinement, I was put in a casemate with eleven others, making twelve of us in a room measuring 15 by 25 feet. In this room we slept, cooked, and ate. In it were our beds, chairs, tables, trunks, cooking utensils, table furniture, &c. We were locked in our room at sundown, and unlocked again at sunrise. Through the day we were permitted to stand or set in front of our cell inside the Fort. We had morning and evening what was called a "walking hour." This hour was sometimes ten, and sometimes thirty minutes long, just as suited the caprice or whim of the seargent. Our walking ground was inside the Fort. We were permitted to walk backwards and forwards across the area of the Fort, which was perhaps a little larger than your City Hall. We were permitted through the commanding officer, to supply and cook our own food. We were compelled to use rain water for all purposes—cooking, washing, and drinking. Each and every time that we drew any from the cistern, we were required to first obtain permission from the seargent of the guard. This like all cistern water, was sometimes quite usable and sometimes quite offensive. Mr. Childs, one of my mess, informed me that one time during the latter part of last winter in consequence of the accumulation of it in the gutters, all the washings and scourings from the soldiers' quarters, run into the cistern out of which the prisoners were compelled to draw the water which they used—that the water became so filthy that they had to boil it and skim off the filth before using it and that, notwithstanding they had three other cisterns inside the Fort, full of comparatively clean water, yet the commanding officer compelled them to use these filthy washings from the soldiers' quarters.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

There are now but two parties in the loyal States—the Democratic and the Abolition.—Demagogues may and will deny it, but there is no disguising of the fact. The Republican party is as effectually dead and gone as Know Nothingism. The people have been from the beginning, forewarned of the ulterior designs of their treacherous leaders, and it is only necessary to cite the record to show how complete their change of base.

The Republican Convention at Chicago adopted the following resolution, among others, as the platform of their party:

"*Resolved*, that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

President Lincoln, quoting this resolution, said.

"I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible. The property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming administration. I add to this, that all the protection which consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given, will be given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another."

And further: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery, where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so."

Upon such professions as these, the Republicans got into power. Their subsequent acts and declarations show that they obtained the suffrages of the people under false pretenses. Thad. Stevens, their acknowledged leader in the House of Representatives, declared, "This Union shall never, with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is with slavery to be protected by it." The tenor of all their speeches in Congress is about the same. To cap the climax, "Honest Old Abe" with stolid indifference to his official oath and repeated pledges, issues a proclamation, to free the negroes. He stands convicted by his party, and out of his own mouth, of an offence, ranked "among the gravest of crimes." This party, truly, has been saying one thing, and doing another. Lincoln is now in the embrace of the radicals, and the leaders and office seekers are busy in the effort to carry over the conservative portion of the party into the ranks of Abolitionism. Knowing full well, that their political salvation depends upon a successful transfer, the will move Heaven and earth to that end, and following an illustrious precedent, "invoke the Gracious favor of Almighty God."

Will you follow? Will you close your eyes to the light of history, and be indifferent to the teachings and warnings of Washington, Jefferson, Clay, Webster and the long line of departed Statesmen, who always regarded Abolitionism as the most damnable heresy, and the ascendency of a sectional party the death-knell of the Union? If you desire to be conservative, to be on the side of your country, you must take your position with the Democracy, for the Abolitionists have commenced a crusade against the institutions, the laws and the Constitution of the country. Make your choice, with a view of the tremendous responsibility involved in it.—*Somerset Democrat.*

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN—WHAT IS.

This war might have been prevented—the leading secessionists of the Cotton States might have been conquered without the firing of a gun, had our Abolition rulers been wise and patriotic. The adoption by Congress, of the Crittenden Compromise, would have saved the Union, and prevented the vast and bootless sacrifices of blood and treasure which are being poured out on the black altar of Abolitionism. But, even after the defeat of the Crittenden plan, by the Abolitionists, the war might have been prevented and the Secessionists conquered by peaceful means.

Had Mr. Lincoln been prompted by wisdom and true patriotism, secession might have been strangled in the house of its friends, and thus put out of the way forever. This is acknowledged by eminent Southern men and Secession leaders themselves. Our soldiers recently at Oxford, Mississippi, seized, at the residence of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, copies of letters written by him to other individuals, among which was one containing the following significant paragraph:

"In all I did, I acted on life-long convictions, and after I reached home [became] desirous that the severance which had begun should then be perpetual—a new desire for me. I feared that that blunderer, Lincoln, would turn and adopt my ideas of State rights. *Had he done so, Secession would have been killed off forever.* Had Lincoln, in his inaugural, boldly taken the ground that he would evacuate the forts of Sumter and Pickens, and leave the seceded States to determine for themselves their own destiny, the Border States would have been secured to the old Union beyond peradventure, and in all the seceded States there would have been a Union party, *which would have asserted its ascendancy in the States.* This feeling was deep and strong when I came home. But the very moment Lincoln suspended the Constitution and the laws, and undertook to raise armies and support navies without the aid of Congress, the feeling for separation became universal. Now, nothing but annihilation will bring these States into the old Union."

It is well known that, one time shortly before the attack on Fort Sumter, the Lincoln administration had resolved to evacuate the Southern forts and pursue the course which Mr. Thompson feared Mr. Lincoln might take. About this time, Mr. Seward, speaking for Mr. Lincoln, wrote to Mr. Adams an official letter, in which he argued against the theory of coercion. He said that "only an imperial or despotic government could have the right to subjugate disaffected and insurrectionary States. This Federal Republican system of ours," he said, "is the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor." No one will doubt that this, at that time, was the sentiment of the Administration, and no man can successfully deny that this argument of Mr. Seward's was sound.

But Mr. Lincoln was, at length, induced to try coercion. After his organs had given out that the policy we have indicated was to be adopted by him, and after Mr. Seward, through an intermediary, had conferred with the Southern commissioners, whom he led to believe that Sumter was to be evacuated, a contemptible Yankee trick was resolved upon, by which the rebels were provoked to open fire on that fort, and thus the war policy of the Administration was proclaimed to the world. Then came a proclamation from the President calling for 75,000 men for three months, with which number of men and within which time the rebellion was to be quelled.

The rest is known to our readers—it is written in blood, and proclaimed to the world in the anguished cries of widows and orphans—and here we are, the South united and determined, the North divided, disgusted, discouraged, while the world is deriding our insane attempts to save a Union by first destroying it!—*Democratic Leader.*

A MIRACLE OF HONESTY.—At a party one evening several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing, and a reverend gentleman was appointed sole judge of their respective pretensions.

One party produced his tailor's bill with a receipt attached to it. A buzz went through the room that this could not be outdone, when a second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money he lent him.

The palm is his, was the general cry, when a third put in his claim.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but I have returned to the owners the two umbrellas that they left at my house."

"I'll hear no more," cried the astonished arbitrator, "this is the very *ne plus ultra* of honesty, of unheard of deeds; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew a man capable. The prize is—"

"Hold!" cried out another, "I've done still more than that."

"Impossible!" cried the whole company, "let us hear."

"I've been taking a newspaper for twenty years, and paid for it every year in advance."

'Twas no use—he took the prize.

☞In the interchange of iron and leaden compliments between soldiers, it is thought more blessed to give than to receive.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

STREET CONDUCT.

To this important subject much attention has, no doubt, been given by experienced teachers and others, who seem to feel a deep and lively interest in the community. Yet from the rude acts which are so prevalent, in fact, some of which border on the barbarous, one would suppose that proper street behavior, is some newly discovered science, just lately introduced, badly understood, and but slightly appreciated. If such conduct, as alluded to, is allowed to go on in our midst unreprimanded, and without any word of disapproval, who is there amongst us that could, or would, be found willing to draw aside the curtain which hides futurity from our gaze, and there behold the unfortunate victims of an early acquired, but deeply rooted vice: A vice engendered and fostered by bad associations; and, unfortunately, we may say, encouraged by those weak, ignorant, and grasping parents, who, in their hurry to acquire worldly wealth, overlook their principal treasure and charge—their children. To parents, principally, must we look for assistance in the redressing of a wrong, which every day is making greater inroads upon the morals of our youth, and the peace and comfort of our citizens generally. If they refuse to arouse themselves, or evince an interest in the out-door conduct of their children, then our cause is vanquished, all our hopes of reformation gone; for although teachers can, and do, labor hard to lessen the terrible evil, yet their best efforts will prove futile and useless, unless sustained in their arduous task by religious parents, who not only feel their responsibilities, but endeavor to fulfil them; leaving the remainder to the care and watchfulness of Him whose love we all experience, but from whose all-seeing eye none can escape. If the kind word and loving injunction of many a fond mother has deterred *man* from pursuing the evil on which he was bent, why, for a moment, pretend to say that a mother could not save and shield her son whilst young and easily guided from an evil of the worst character, if she but take the proper step to insure success. It is no uncommon thing to see mothers evincing the greatest anxiety about their children taking contagious diseases; nay, timid almost to nervousness, for fear they should go near the diseased child, and by contact, become infected with a similar malady; and yet, strange as it may seem, and inconsistent as it is with duty and good sense, we often see those very same mothers exposing their children to the danger of catching a moral plague more disgusting in its form and effects, than any scourge ever seen or known; inasmuch as it kills the soul, sears and hardens the heart, dethrones intellect, and disfigures them both morally, mentally and bodily. From the various evils arising from permitting children to indulge in bad language, and conduct so displeasing to God, and so discreditable to an intelligent, refined community, just now portrayed under the form of a severe plague, we may well pray to be exempted from, or, at least, resolve to leave nothing undone, on our part, to prove the great desire we have, that virtue and order should become the characteristics of our youth, in place of vice; and that in our midst, wise fathers, careful mothers, obedient children, and judicious teachers may in future prevail. PICKLES.

Solution to Problem of Jan. 16.

PROBLEM.—Put 122 gallons of wine into gallon, half gallon, quart, pint and gill bottles, so that you have an equal number of each sort.

SOLUTION.—122 gallons = 3,904 gills, one gallon = 32 gills, ½ gallon = 16 gills, 1 quart = 8 gills, 1 pint = 4 gills. 32 gills + 16 gills, + 8 gills, + 4 gills, + 1 gill = 61 gills. There can be as many bottles filled with 3,904 gills, as 61 gills are contained times in 3,904 gills, which are 64 times one bottle, or 64 bottles.

MATTIE.

RAY'S HILL, Jan. 27, 1863.

Simon Syntax, Esq.

SIR:—I send you a question or two. If you please give them space in your column.

1. B is pursuing A, who is some distance in advance; B goes 4 steps, while A advances 5, but 3 of A's steps equal 2 of B's; B goes 30 feet before overtaking A: how many feet is A in advance of B?

2. John's money is ⅔ of Charles'; and ¾ of John's + $33 is = to Charles', how much has each?

3. The time elapsed since noon is ⅜ of the time to midnight: what is the hour?

EAST PROVIDENCE.

4. Two men agree to dig a ditch 100 rods long for $100, beginning at the opposite ends. B's first rod is worth 87½ cts, and A's is worth $1.12½. At the same rate how many rods must each dig to earn $50? S. S.

5. A man buys 100 animals—cows, sheep and pigs—for $100, paying $19 each for cows, $3 each for sheep, and 50 cents each for pigs. How many did he buy of each? S. S.

Who will send us solutions of the above problems? especially *the last.*

The solution sent us by "E. Providence," reached us too late, as we already had one from another correspondent. We should be pleased to hear from "E. Providence" again.

SEVEN FOOLS.

1. The envious man—who sends away his mutton because the man next to him is eating venison.

2. The jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.

3. The proud man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.

4. The litigious man—who goes to law in the hope of running his opponent, and gets ruined himself.

5. The extravagant man—who buys a herring, and hires a darkey to carry it home.

6. The angry man—who learns the ophicleide, because he is annoyed by his neighbor's piano.

7. The mean man—who runs off without paying the printer, and expects to live a happy life, and go to heaven at its close. Of all the seven he is the greatest fool.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A pastor was making a call on a parishioner, an old lady, who had made an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely that she always justified those whom she heard evil spoken of. Before the lady made her appearance in the parlor, several of her children were speaking of her peculiarity, and one of them playfully added—

"Mother has such a habit of speaking well of every body, that I believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality even in him."

Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, immediately and involuntarily replied—

"Well, my dear children, I wish we all had Satan's *industry and perseverance.*"

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.—What a mighty procession has been marching toward the grave during the year! At the usual estimate during the past year, more than 35,500,000 of the world's population has gone down to earth again. Place them in long array, and they will give a moving column of thirteen hundred to every mile of the globe's circumference! What a spectacle, as they "move on," tramp, tramp, forward upon this stupendous dead march!

Life is short and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though strong and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave!

☞Well, Jones, does your girl still continue to love you?"

"Yes, more than ever."

"Indeed! What evidence have you of that?"

"Oh, she made me a present of my picture which I paid five dollars for, before I gave it to her!"

☞An old bachelor geologist was once boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present declared that she knew a rock of which he was wholly ignorant. "Name it, madam!" said Ceclops in a rage. "It is rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady.

☞The Catholic organ of Archbishop Hughes is severe upon the proclamation. It declares that this is no longer to be a war between white men: it is the St. Domingo massacre inaugurated on our own soil, under the sanction, approval and encouragement of the Government of the United States."

☞"Carrying the War into Africa." The President's Proclamation.—*Bangor Times.*

"Carrying Africa into the war," you should say—which is quite a different thing and one that threatens great injury.— *Portland Argus.*

☞Captain John Brown, of the Thirtieth Ohio regiment, son of old Ossawatomie Brown, who was hung at Charleston, Virginia, is one of the officers recently dismissed from service for desertion.

☞If our fathers didn't intend the Constitution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions—one for war and the other for peace—asks sage Prentice.

☞"Well, Mary, are you going to the new place?" "Sure no, ma'am! The lady could not give satisfactory reference from her last cook."

☞The editor of a paper in Indiana wants to know if Western whiskey was ever seen coming "thro' the rye."

☞It is less important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of pure water than that his drink sould be.

☞At sixteen a woman prefers the best dancer in the room; at two and twenty, the best talker; at thirty the richest man.

☞Why are Greenbacks like the Jews?—Because they are the issue of Abraham and know not their Redeemer.

☞Let a fool keep his mouth shut, lest flies make an entrance and worse things an exit.

☞He who swears in order to be believed is but a blundering counterfeit of a man of truth.

☞Rob a man of his life and you will be hung; rob him of his living and you will be applauded.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A meeting of the Democrats and all other conservative citizens of Bedford county, favorable to a restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is, will be held in the Court-house, in Bedford, on the evening of MONDAY, February 9th, 1863. In pursuance of a long and well established usage of the Democratic party of the county, this meeting is called to consider and discuss the principles of the party and the condition of our (now imperiled) country, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the next Democratic State Convention. Let every one who can possibly spare the time, come, and let us show to the world that the Democracy of Bedford county are as true to the Constitution and the Union, as those who claim to be the only loyal party of the country.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Where Douglas Would Stand.

When the war broke out, the lamented Douglas was called before the Illinois Legislature to deliver his views in regard to the duty of the people of his state in the alarming crisis to which the affairs of the nation had just been brought. Although Mr. Douglas had but a month before, in the Senate of the United States, expressed his unalterable conviction that "War is disunion, certain and inevitable, final and irrevocable," he now felt it to be his duty to sustain the Government against the attempt of armed rebellion to overturn it, not because he had changed his mind in regard to the result of civil war, but, if possible, to preserve the Constitution inviolate in the loyal states and to prevent anarchy and political confusion until a proper settlement of our national difficulties could be effected. The address delivered by him, on the occasion referred to, was the last public speech that ever fell from his lips. A few days after its delivery, he was taken sick with his last illness, and in a short time afterwards died. Had he lived, some things in this address, seized upon with such great avidity by the Abolitionists, would have been explained by their author in such a manner as would have estopped the life-long enemies of Mr. Douglas and of his country, from using them to deceive and defraud credulous but honest and well-meaning Democrats. Had he lived, no man would have dared to contort a single sentence ever uttered by him, into any sort of endorsement of Lincoln's Administration. But the lion was dead and even the most timid donkey could trample with impunity over his lifeless remains. His tongue was dumb in death, and Abolitionism, unchecked, could bray itself hoarse in noising abroad false interpretations of his utterances. But, "Time sets all things even;" and as if the spirit of the dead Douglas had entered into the language of his last address, and, like the sword of the cherubim, guarded it against the sacrilegious touch of those who once perverted its meaning, the Abolitionists dare not now publish or refer to this final exposition of the views of the departed statesman. In this memorable address Mr. Douglas said:

"I think I can appeal to friend and foe—I use it in a political sense, and I trust I use the word foe in a *past* tense—I can appeal to them with confidence, that I have never pandered to the prejudice or passion of my section against the minority section of this Union, and will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that *I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States.* On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade those rights, *to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would rush to their rescue, and interfere with whatever of strength I might possess to defend them from such a calamity.*"—*Douglas' Address before the Illinois Legislature, April 27th, 1861.*

Now, mark you, these very sentiments were quoted by the abolitionists, (just after the war had broken out) as sound and patriotic. These traitors to their own platform then pretended that they had no intention of interfering with the domestic institutions of the South and even had the shameless effrontery to assure the people that they endorsed these views of Mr. Douglas. Is it any wonder that they now shun this speech so often quoted by them, as they would a deadly plague? They have interfered with and are now attempting to destroy the domestic institutions of the South. Their President has attempted "to stir up servile insurrection," and the very army which Douglas helped to raise is commanded not to put down such an insurrection. They know that these last words of Douglas fully justify the present position of the Democratic party and condemn that occupied by themselves.

"THE AGE."—We print in this issue, the prospectus of "The Age," a Democratic daily and weekly newspaper, to be published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. A. J. Glossbrenner, Francis J. Grund and W. H. Welsh. "The Age," we doubt not, will be very ably conducted, and will fully supply a want long felt by the Democrats of this State, viz: that of a reliable, firm and able Democratic morning paper in Philadelphia. Mr. Glossbrenner, the senior proprietor, has been long and favorably known, in the politics of the country, and was for many years, Sergeant at Arms of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Grund is a writer of great vigor and possesses literary qualifications of a very high order. Mr. Welsh was formerly Speaker of the Senate, and, until recently, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. We bespeak for "The Age" a favorable reception by all who desire a good Democratic morning daily and hope that it will be liberally patronized. For terms, &c., see prospectus in our advertising columns.

Another Editor in Limbo.

One day last last week, near midnight, Mr. A. D. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, was dragged from his bed by a squad of armed soldiers, and without warrant and without charges being preferred against him was abducted beyond the limits of the State and cast into a dungeon in Fort McHenry. The kidnapping of Mr. Boileau was not known in Philadelphia until 11 o'clock, A. M., the next day, the deed having been done when honest people were abed dreaming of liberty and law and forgetful, in sleep, of the iron-handed despotism which now lords it over a once free and happy people. It was then too late for an indignant people to prevent the consummation of the outrage, and, thus the object of the oppressor was gained. But what was far better, a Court of Justice promptly intervened for the punishment of the persons who had thus violated not only the individual rights of a peaceful citizen of the Commonwealth, but also the dignity and sovereignty of that Commonwealth itself. [We publish elsewhere the charge of the Court to the Grand Jury and call particular attention to the purport of its language. The Court, also, afterwards directed the District Attorney to present bills of indictment against the persons found, by the Grand Jury, to have been concerned in the abduction of Boileau.] The House of Representatives also acted with commendable promptness and great propriety in passing resolutions instructing the Governor to demand the release of Boileau. The tyranny at Washington will be made to discover, before it gets through with this matter that Pennsylvania will not permit any power on earth to violate the sovereignty which she retains under the Federal Constitution. The people of the Keystone State know their rights and will maintain them. They have patiently endured the hardships entailed upon them by the necessities of the Federal Administration. They have lavished their substance upon the Government, they have sent son and brother to perish on the battle-field, they have almost yielded up their all; but when they are asked to give up their liberty to the Federal Executive, they will be found as firm in the maintenance of their rights as they have been patient in the endurance of the grievous burdens imposed upon them by the war. Let the Administration at Washington desist from its efforts to enslave the people of the North. We say this in frank and honest warning. A few more arbitrary arrests will kindle a flame in Pennsylvania that rivers of blood will not quench. Is the Administration determined to make the North a Gehenna as it has made the South a Golgotha? If not, let it stay its usurping hand.

An Epitaph for an Abolitionist.

Samuel S. Cox, Author of "A Buckeye Abroad," and Member of Congress from Ohio, deserves (if any man living can deserve so great an honor) to wear the mantle as well as the *sobriquet* of "the Little Giant." Mr. Cox is a man of small stature, but his intellectual qualities make ample amends for his diminutiveness in size. His wit is keen and trenchant, and as the swift and certain blade of the sword-fish is feared by the leviathans of the ocean, so the monsters of the Abolition deep shrink from it in dismay, fearing lest they be ripped open and all their rottenness exposed to the public gaze. Cox's last is the following epitaph on that notorious negropholist, Owen Lovejoy, which was drawn forth by an allusion, in a speech of Lovejoy's, to Cox's smallness of stature, and which, we think, is one of the best things of the kind perpetrated since the days of Alexander Pope:

Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies,
Little in everything except his size,
What though his burly body fills this hole,
Yet through Hell's key-hole crept his little soul.

RELEASED.—Albert D. Boileau, publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, whose arrest and imprisonment in Fort McHenry, by order of Gen. Schenck (more appropriately *Skunk*) created such wide-spread indignation among the people, has been released unconditionally and has resumed the publication of his paper. Mr. Boileau was not tried for any offence, and, therefore, is acquitted of anything of which the Administration may have *suspected* him guilty, by the act of the Administration itself in setting him at liberty. Nay, more; the Administration confesses, by refraining from trial, that it was in the wrong and that it could do nothing but "back out" as gracefully as possible.—It is said that the officer who arrested Boileau, gave as the reason for Schenck's order, that Boileau's paper recently contained an editorial contrasting Abe Lincoln's intellectual qualities with those of Jeff Davis, somewhat to the disparagement of the former's cerebral functions. The Administration must be rather sensitive on the subject of brains.

A FAIR CAVEAT.—The New York *World*, speaking of the arrest of the editor of the *Evening Journal*, gives fair warning to the Administration at Washington, that there is one place in the North where such an arrest can not be made, to wit, New York city. The *World* declares that if the abduction of Boileau is intended as a threat against any of the anti-Administration journals in New York, the menace is all idle, as editors in that city intend to write and print "what seemeth them good" in regard to the Administration or "any other man."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of "Peterson" is on our table. As a fashion magazine this work is not excelled. Its literary contents are also rich and varied. "Peterson" is a great favorite with the ladies and well deserves to be. The price of this magazine is only $2.00, per annum, one dollar less than that of the other monthlies. Address C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Democratic Clubs.

Every township and borough should have its Democratic club. The *Inquirer* urges the formation of Abolition clubs, for some sinister purpose, and as our political opponents have started the ball in the way of clubs, let us show that we can roll it on for them. The Spring elections are near at hand, and, we presume, the *Inquirer* man wants to marshall his forces for the purpose of electing township officers.—We advise our Democratic friends to be on the alert and to organize a "counter-revolution" in this matter. At any rate, when Abolitionists talk so much about hanging, mobbing, arresting, and such things, Democrats should meet, once in a while, to talk over the proper course of conduct to be pursued toward such malignants.

M. E. CHURCH.—A revival of religion has been in progress in this Church for a short time past. Several persons have been converted and added to the Church. The congregations are very large, and the revival spirit pervades multitudes who have attended the meetings. We are glad to know that the labors of the eloquent pastor of this congregation, are about being rewarded, and that when he shall have gone from our midst, he will be remembered by many as the true and faithful guide that pointed the way to life everlasting.

☞Printers are taxed, first, as dealers, $10 per annum; secondly, on paper 3 per cent *ad valorem*; thirdly on ink; fourthly on type; fifthly on their income, which consists principally of expenses; and lastly and worst of all, they have to pay double price for paper, and for everything they eat, drink or wear. This unfortunate class of persons is bound to become extinct, unless the people who are not taxed so severely open their hearts, or rather their purses, and patronize them more liberally. Come, friends, "to be or not to be"—taxed to death—"that's the question!" Will you help us answer it?

☞H. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, whose arrest without warrant and without law, we noticed last week, has been released on bail, and is again at his post, firing hot shot at the thieves and fiends who would immolate upon the bloody altars of their accursed fanaticism, not only the republic itself, but their neighbors and even their kindred who differ with them in opinion. We are glad to know that our friend Smith has escaped from the vile clutches of the malignants who had so fondly hoped that they had wrought his ruin.

☞The *Inquirer* is down on the High Constable, Mr. Henderson, for not impounding vagrant hogs. We'll wager a big apple that the editor will not dare to go before the caucus of his party to protest against Mr. Henderson's re-nomination and that he will vote for Henderson, if nominated, notwithstanding his paper talks so glibly about Henderson's getting an "opportunity to stand aside for reliable men."

☞Alas! poor Democracy! Jeff Davis won't own you. Who is to be your keeper hereafter? *Bedford Inquirer.*

The Democracy, unlike the Abolitionists, never had owner or "keeper." But you, Mr. Abolition Wheelbarrow, belong, body, soul, and breeches, to Abraham Lincoln. You *have* an owner, and a pretty one he is, to be sure! You *have* a keeper and a nice collar he has riveted 'round your neck!

☞We have received from John Fulton, Esq., a tabular exhibit of the condition of the Broad Top mines, which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers as soon as our space will permit.

☞There is no war news of importance, except that Gen. Corcoran had a succession of skirmishes with the Rebel Gen. Pryor, near Suffolk, in which the latter was driven back. The Rebel privateer Oreto is also reported to have been sunk near the Bahama islands.

☞If the present Administration can't suppress the rebellion, it can suppress Northern newspapers. If it can't arrest Jeff Davis, it can imprison loyal citizens. Great is the "machine" that Lincoln *doesn't* "run as he found it!"

Resignation of Governor Stanley of North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A Newbern letter says that Governor Stanley's Resignation was sent to Washington in the last mail, and was based upon the President's Emancipation Proclamation, which he strenuously opposes.

For the Gazette.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the junior class of Jefferson College, held January 24, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise, yet often mysterious Providence, to remove from us, by death, our beloved and much esteemed friend and class-mate, DANIEL B. COLFELT; therefore,

Resolved, That we appreciate and deeply feel our loss in being thus deprived of one whose talents, so early developed, attracted our admiration, and whose manly virtues and kind deportment won our esteem.

Resolved, That while we would humbly submit to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we recognize in this dispensation of his providence, a repetition of the injunction, "Be ye also ready."

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his afflicted relatives our heart-felt sympathy with them in this, their deep bereavement.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for ten days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, and also to the *Presbyterian Banner*, the Pittsburg Daily *Gazette* and the Bedford *Gazette* for publication.

S. D. JENNINGS,
S. M. MORTON,
W. A. WHITE,
} Committee.

The Case of Mr. Boileau.

Address of Judge Ludlow on Political Arrests.

The following is the address of Judge Ludlow, of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, to the grand jury, in relation to the arrest of Mr. Boileau, proprietor and editor of the Evening Journal, of that city:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—It has come to my knowledge that, within the last twenty-four hours, a citizen of this Commonwealth and of this county, has been suddenly arrested at his residence in this city, and has been forcibly carried, against his will, beyond the limits of this State and the jurisdiction of this court.

Such events have heretofore taken place, but as we have been anxious to support the United States government in every way compatible with a proper discharge of our duty, we were not inclined to believe that those in authority would attempt to exercise a power under all circumstances questionable and delicate, when temporary excitement had given way to reason, and a patriotic, and I believe, an honest desire to do a great public duty had resolved itself into a settled purpose to discharge that duty according to law, and with at least a decent respect for the laws of this commonwealth and for the constituted authorities of the State.

The time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, when the obligations imposed upon us by our oaths of office compel us at every hazard to direct the grand jury to inquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons this arrest has been made, and if after an impartial examination it shall appear that any citizen has been forcibly abducted from the county, to inform the grand jury that it is their duty to present the facts in the case to the court wherein bills of indictment may be framed, and the accused persons, if they have committed a crime, be tried, and if guilty, be punished for what in that event may become a criminal act.

By the Constitution of the United States, Article VI of the amendments, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial *jury of the State and district* wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

The Constitution of this Commonwealth contains the same provision, section IX of the Declaration of Rights, with this addition:—"Nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land."

These inestimable rights are thus guaranteed to every citizen, by the Constitution not only of Pennsylvania, *but also by the Constitution of the United States.*

You will see, gentlemen, that the Federal and State governments provided for the trial of those charged with having committed offences against either, but the framers of these Constitutions intended that the citizen should not be arrested without having an opportunity to defend himself.

It may be supposed by some that the offense of treason cannot be punished under the Constitution of the United States except *by the exercise of military power.* Such, however, is not the case, and that man is not only ignorant of the law, but must be intentionally so, who holds such doctrines, for the Constitution of the U. States expressly declares: Article 3, Section 3, That "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." And many acts of Congress now in force declare before what tribunal, and in what manner such cases shall be tried.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has also passed a law which declares it to be a high misdemeanor for any citizen to aid or assist "any enemy in open war against this State or the United States" in the manner mentioned in the act; and the offense, if committed, may moreover be punished "by solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court." Act of 18th April, 1851, P. L., page 408.

You will thus observe that, under the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, a man who is, in point of law, a traitor, or who aids in any material way the enemy, may be punished, and that with great severity; and, let me add, he ought thus to suffer. Laws, then, exist, which protect the government of the State and of the nation against the efforts of those who attempt to destroy either; these laws are amply sufficient to maintain the dignity of our nation and State, unless it may be within the limits and in the immediate vicinity of an army upon the field and advancing, or about to advance against a hostile force and in an enemy's country. Then, and in that extreme case, necessity takes the place of settled, well defined law, and the will of the commander becomes the rule of action.

As laws then do exist, as the tribunals of the U. States government and of the State are open, as magistrates abound at every corner of the streets, and are known to be loyal men—as peace reigns in this county, and no impending danger destroys the authority of law as duly administered by the State courts, and lays its honor in the dust, by what right or pretended right can the persons making this arrest, justify it? Certainly not one upon the ground of necessity, for no necessity exists; and certainly not upon a pretended Executive power, for it will be, and must be, admitted that that power can only exist when the law is silent, and we have distinctly shown that by the constitution of the United States, and the law of this State, the government is already secured, at least in this court, against the designs of those who may attempt, by any method, to destroy it.

But, aside from all this, the constitution of the United States declares (article X, of the amendments,) that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, *are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.*"

The Supreme Court of this State have decided (5 H., 119) that this constitution must receive a strict construction, and, viewing this section in this light, I ask, did the people of this Commonwealth, when they entered into the Union, ever agree to devolve upon either the President of the U. States, Congress or the judiciary, or all three combined, the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in a State or district, when the *"public safety did not require it?"* True, it may be the duty of some department of the government to judge of the necessity, and to suspend the privilege in a given case, but public sentiment demands that in any event the spirit of the constitution shall be complied with; and when the power is claimed by a single individual, the people have, at least, the right to know who made the arrest, by what authority it was made, or what charge was or now is preferred against the accused. If, in the case soon to be examined by you, you discover that the arrest was ordered by authority of the laws of the United States, and commonly called the "military," as distinguished from the "martial law," you will state that fact, because it may possibly be that Congress has enacted such laws as they may, by virtue of the constitution, legally enact, and which, as they affect the government of the army of the United States, may be constitutional and legal when applied to those who are amenable to that particular code of laws.

Gentlemen:—I have alone taken the responsibility of addressing you to-day. It has not been done without serious reflection. From the commencement of the rebellion, I have endeavored, in every possible legal method, to support the constituted authorities. Time and again, questions of great delicacy, and which seemed to threaten a collision between the U. States authorities and this court, have been disposed of in such a way as not to embarrass the general government, while the rights of the citizen have been protected. We have even failed to notice the fact officially that arbitrary arrests have been made in this county, because, as we have before intimated, we had hoped that they would cease. That hope has been destroyed.

A legal and moral necessity urges us to this step, not to countenance any act committed by any man against the authority of the general government, but to sustain a right as clear as the noonday sun, as vital as life-giving breath, without the existence of which the government itself is a stupendous deception, and which, if firmly maintained now and here, will go far to unite a people of immense resources and terrible power, and which resources and power can yet be wielded as a unit, when, and as soon as the constitutional rights of each citizen shall be respected and enforced.

I have now discharged a great public duty, with no desire to do otherwise than to support the United States government, and I sincerely believe that the result will be to strengthen and not to weaken that Union which ought to be perpetuated to the latest generation.

I request you at once to suspend all other business before you at present; and I instruct the district attorney of this county to send for Gen. Montgomery and the provost marshal, together with all other persons who have any knowledge of this transaction, and after you shall have heard them, your duty will be simply to present the facts to the court.

Action of the Philadelphia Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30.—The city councils last evening took action in the case of the Boileau arrest, the common branch adopting a res-resolution denouncing it as unjust and unconstitutional, which was rejected by the select branch by one majority. It is understood that Mrs. Boileau, E. W. Carr, Wm. D. Baker, General Montgomery and Capt. Haldeman have been before the grand jury to testify in the case.

Action of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Thursday:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania that one of her own citizens Albert D. Boileau, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was without due warrant of law, at midnight on Tuesday last, taken from his home and conveyed under a military guard to some unknown place of confinement beyond the borders of the State; and

Whereas the unusual time of the arrest was acknowledged, by those chosen for the purpose to have been made in order to prevent the intervention of the remedies provided by law, and guaranteed by the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the United States to every American citizen; and

Whereas the said arrest is an invasion of the soil of the State of Pennsylvania, and an outrage upon the dignity and sovereignty of a great commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, jealous of the rights and liberties of her citizens, and appealing to God for the rectitude of their intentions, do solemnly protest against the said arrest as unwarrantable and unjust, and call upon the Governor, as the Chief Executive of the commonwealth, bearing in his person the majesty of this State, to immediately repair to Washington, and demand of the general government the release of the said Albert D. Boileau, and that he be returned to the State of which he is a citizen to answer any charges to be made against him.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The destruction of American merchant vessels by the confederate steamer Florida, promises to rival, within a short time, the losses incurred through the activity of the Alabama.—Already intelligence reaches us, by way of Havana, of the capture and burning, by the Florida, of four American vessels in less than one week after her appearance off the Island of Cuba. On the 22d instant she destroyed the bark Windward, from Matanzas, laden with molasses and bound for Portland, Maine. On the following day, off Cardenas, she captured and burned the brig Cora Anne, of Machias, Maine, laden with staves. On the same day, and in very nearly the same latitude, she captured two more brigs; sinking one and burning the other. When she was last seen she had the British flag flying, and was steering for the Bahamas.

A somewhat serious difficulty has also occurred in another quarter. On the 23d inst, the United States mail steamer Reaney left Havana, but returned to that port the same day, in consequence of having been fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war. The Reaney had the American flag flying at the time of the occurrence; and had also Government despatches. No reasons are assigned for the act of the Spanish commander: but, by order of the American Consul at Havana, the Reany again proceeded on her voyage, under the convoy of the gunboat Oneida.

From the blockading squadron off Savannah, we learn that the Confederate steamer Fingal has left her old berth, and is supposed to be on her way down the Wilmington river, and from thence to the Ogeechee river. The Nashville was also getting ready to run the blockade, for the purpose of sharing with the Florida and the Alabama in the destruction of Northern merchant ships.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR ACCOTINK, Va.,
January 26, 1863.

FRIEND GAZETTE:

After a long silence I will again intrude upon your time and patience, thinking that you and the readers of your paper, would like to hear from the gallant sons of Bedford county, who have left cheerful firesides and happy homes to brave the hardships and dangers of war, and have now been more than fourteen months in the service. The weather, for almost one week, has been anything but agreeable, raining almost constantly. The mud is nearly knee deep and the roads are in a miserable condition. The first step outside our tents is in mud almost to the top of our boots; a pleasant time you will say, no doubt, considering where we are. Stuart's cavalry made a dash at a portion of our regiment a short time ago and killed, wounded and captured, a number and burned the camp. Some of our boys performed heroic deeds of valor in the hand to hand encounter with them, making their sabres play around the heads of the "Rebs" in a manner that taught them to use caution in approaching them.

The question has been repeatedly asked us by citizens, "What are you fighting for?" I must confess that it is a hard one to answer now.—One year ago we were fighting for the restoration of the Union, and I think that, if that had been all, the war would have been over ere this, and wives, mothers and sweethearts would be rejoicing at the return of husbands, sons and lovers, but "Honest Abraham" says that the negro must be made free, and it seems that we are fighting now to accomplish that object.

Ask the darkey what good the war is doing and he will say, "Why, Lor' bress your soul, it hab made me a free man!" Resent an insult from an officer's colored servant, and you will soon find out what you are fighting for. President Lincoln's emancipation policy meets with universal condemnation throughout the army. The only answer I can give to the question, "What are you fighting for?" is, that I am united to fight for the Union, but am fighting now to get the "nigger" free.

Our service has been hard, scouting and picketing all the time. This branch of the service especially is both hard and dangerous, using up men and horses very rapidly. The boys are all well and anxious for the end of the war and the return of peace to our once happy country, and the restoration of the Union as it was. Your paper still shows its smiling countenance here and is hailed with delight and read with eagerness. We are all anxious to see the news from our county.

The village of Accotink, near which we are encamped, is a thriving little place, and the Union sentiment is very strong. It is close to the Potomac river, and about ten miles below Alexandria. The surrounding country is wild and rough, and at the present time extremely muddy. "King Sol" but seldom shows his face and then but a few minutes at a time. We hope for better weather soon; freezing cold would please us far better. With this I will close, remaining yours truly,

CARNIFAX.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, 55th Reg't., P. V.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

Editor of Bedford Gazette:

SIR:—Please allow me the privilege of thanking, through your columns, the ladies of Bedford county, who, through the committee, consisting of Misses Amanda R. and Libbie R. Stuckey, have presented to the Hospital department of the 55th regiment, P. V., a very valuable box of shirts and other clothing, as well as sheets, towels, and lint and bandages for the sick and wounded of the above named regiment. The box was duly forwarded by the politeness of Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, of this regiment, and duly received by the department. So that the ladies interested may know that it arrived safely, and, we believe, promptly, we have sent to the Captain a letter of thanks for his kind interest in the matter, and we now wish that those kind ladies, who have so palpably evinced their goodness to the brave ones who are absent from their homes, fighting the battles of their country, may know through this medium, that we all duly appreciate such proofs of our being thought of in the "old Keystone State" by the ladiesia-DEED!!! For the brave men of our regiment and for the hospital department, please, Sir, accept, for the ladies, our very sincere thanks, and sir, though we trust we shall have but little use for them, especially for the bandages and lint—still how nice, if *they must be wounded*, in action, it is for the men to know that their wounds are to be dressed by the lint and bandages prepared by the hands of the fair ones of the State of Pennsylvania—and it may be by the hands of some dear lady friend in their own county—whilst *their*, it may be, shattered frames are clothed with such nice articles as those kind ladies have sent to us. Again, for the department to which the box was sent, allow me to thank those very kind, very considerate ladies, and, sir, in conclusion, allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,
DAVID MERRITT,
Surgeon 55th Reg't., P. V.

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of *Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam.*

This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately *Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness* and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 13 and 25 cts. per bottle.

January 23, 1863,—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1863,—1y.

The Sinking of the Hatteras.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Rear Admiral Farragut has furnished to the Navy Department the report of Commodore Bell, of the steamer Brooklyn, off Galveston, giving an account of the sinking of the Hatteras, on the 11th inst. Com. Bell states that he has heard of six persons who escaped, namely: Acting master Partridge, of Maine; James Bailey, ordinary seaman, of New Jersey; George A. Falkenburg, of Philadelphia; James Wright of Troy, New York; Wm. Brown, coxswain of Boston: Wm. H. Jenkins, of New Jersey.

Commodore Bell reports that at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th inst., the Hatteras was sent in chase of the strange sail, which was reported from the mast-head, and was seen last after sunset about twelve miles distant, bearing south.

At 7½ o'clock the Brooklyn was underway, steering south quarter east, and at the same time the Cayuga steered south by west. The Brooklyn cruised on several courses as far as 63 miles south of Galveston, in search of the combatant supposing the enemy to be the "290," and returning, reached Galveston on the afternoon of the 12th. About 11 o'clock next day, discovered the two masts of the sunken vessel standing out of the water.—The tops and gaves were awash, and the United States naval pennant flying gayly from the main truck. No ensign was found and the hurricane deck was a drift. She was recognized to be the Hatteras by certain marks on her hurricane deck.

Information has also been received of an engagement which recently took place near Corpus Christi Pass, between the United States bark Arthur, accompanied by a boat expedition from the United States steamer Sachem, and a party of rebels from a schooner which was engaged in sounding the channel of the Pass. The schooner being hard pressed, ran ashore, the officers and soldiers abandoning her, and taking refuge behind a hill, poured a fire into our men killing and wounding several of them.

French Intervention---Horace Greeley Seeking Mediation.

From the New York Times.

As our Correspondents at Paris and Washington have repeatedly assured us, the Emperor Napolean has protested over and over again that he has no purpose of renewing his offer of mediation, and that it never involved or implied any sentiment of hostility toward the Government of the United States. Does the French Minister at Washington understand this declaration and act upon it in the sense which its language implies? Or is he engaged, either on his own responsibility, or under secret instructions from the Emperor, in building up a party here in favor of European intervention in our affairs?

Some ten or fifteen days since, the *Tribune* published a Washington despatch, announcing that a crazy adventurer named Jewett had been holding interviews with the French Minister, for the purpose of promoting the intervention of France in our affairs; and the statement obtained a color of credibility because it contained an extract from a despatch of M. Mercier, which was made public through that extraordinary medium. If the averments of Jewett are at all to be credited, he has succeeded in enlisting much more important personages than himself in this attempted intrigue. The *Tribune* has avowed itself in favor of foreign mediation; and that circumstance perhaps gives color to the further statement that Mr. Greeley, its editor, has *entered into personal negotiations* with M. Mercier for the promotion of the same end.

Unless we have been misinformed, (and we are open to correction on this point,) Mr. Greeley has held personal interviews with the French Minister, *and has written him letters*, assuring him that the people are tired of the war; that they desire peace above all things, and that they are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor, or of any disinterested European power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the Confederate States. We have furthermore been told that he has tolerated, if not opened, a correspondence on this subject with Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, with a view to co-operation in some plan, and on mediation as the most feasible plan, of putting an end to the present war.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, Sons and Brothers are serving in the Army, can not put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a Box or Pot. 219

—MARRIED—

BEEGLE—YONT.—On the 29th inst., by Rev. Sam'l Yingling, Mr. Joseph Beegle to Miss Mary C. Yont, both of St.-Clair tp., Bedford co.

SILL—FICKES.—On the 13th ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Joseph F. Sill, of St. Clair tp., to Miss Annie Fickes, of Union tp., Bedford co.

—DIED—

COLFELT.—Of typhoid fever, at Canonsburg, Washington co., Pa., Daniel B. Colfelt, a member of the Junior Class of Jefferson College, in the 18th year of his age.

STIFFLER.—On the 25th ult., Mr Anthony Stiffler, aged 67 years, 11 months and 20 days.

In the death of Mr. Stiffler, the town of Bedford has lost one of its most honorable citizens, and the church to which he was a member, (Lutheran) one whose piety was unobtrusive and undemonstrative, yet of a decidedly practical character. He loved the word of God and from his youth made it his study. As a man and neighbor, he was generally respected, for he was always ready to render acts of kindness when called upon. In his home he will be most missed—it was here he gave counsel to those that were his—both by precept and example. We trust he sleeps in Jesus.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
A VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th,

the following described farm, adjoining lands of Jacob H. Bowser, David Ickes, and others, containing

100 *ACRES, more or less,*

The improvements consist of TWO DWELLING HOUSES and a SAW MILL in good running order.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M., when the terms will be made known.

JOHN W. CRISMAN.

January 30, 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF
"THE AGE."

A National Democratic Newspaper,

To be published Daily and Weekly in the City of Philadelphia,

BY A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER. F. J. GRUND. WM. H. WELSH.

—:8:—

"THE AGE" will advocate the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and will, therefore, necessarily favor the restoration of the Union as it was, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that of this Commonwealth.

It will freely and fairly discuss all legitimate subjects of newspaper comment, including, of course, and pre-eminently at this time, all questions connected with the existing unhappy condition of our country.

It will fearlessly criticise the public acts of public servants, and defend the legal and constitutional rights of individual citizens and of sovereign states against assaults from any quarter.

It will seek to awaken the minds of the people to a proper sense of the actual condition of the Republic—to present to them, truthfully, the fearful perils in which we stand as a nation—to exhibit the magnitude of the task that is before them, if they would check our downward progress—and to inspire them with patriotic determination to apply THE REMEDY for our national ills.

In brief, it will, in all things, aim to be the faithful exponent of Democratic principles, and to render itself worthy to be an organ of the Democratic party, under whose auspices our country prospered so long and so well. The restoration of that party—the party of the Constitution and the Union—to power, in the legislative and executive governmental branches of the States and of the Union, we believe to be necessary to avert anarchy, and the utter ruin of the Republic. To contribute to that restoration will be our highest aim.

The News, Literary, Commercial, and other departments, will receive due attention, and will be so conducted as to make "THE AGE" worthy of the support of the general reader.

☞The many difficulties now surrounding an enterprise of the magnitude of that in which the undersigned are engaged, require them to appeal to the public for a generouss support, and to ask for "THE AGE" a liberal patronage and extended circulation.

The present state of the preparatory arrangements warrants the expectation, that the first number of the Daily will appear before the close of the present month, (February, 1863,) The Weekly will be issued soon thereafter.

TERMS.

DAILY:		WEEKLY:	
Per annum,	$6.00	Per annum,	$2.00
Six months,	3.00	Six months,	1.00
Three months,	1.50	Three months	50
Copies delivered at the counter, and to Agents & Carriers,	2 cts	10 copies 1 address	17.50
		20 " "	32.00
		30 " "	45.00

Payment required in variably in advance.

☞Payment requir[ed] OSSBRENNER & CO.,
Address, A. J. GL[OSSBRENNER & CO.,
430 Chest[nut Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A tract of land in Harman's Bo[tto]m, containing 70 acres—about 45 acres cleared and under good fence—the balance well timbered. The improvements are a two story log house, stable, &c. A never failing stream of water runs through the land and two good springs are upon the land. A school house, mills and churches in the neighborhood close by.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, in the Borough of Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., on

TUESDAY, THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY,

next, the following property viz:

One tract of Limestone Land in Snake Spring tp., known as the "Bald Hill" farm, containing 221 Acres, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon a good log house, and Bank Barn, a well of good water at the door, and one apple orchard of good fruit.

Also—One tract of land in West Providence tp., lying south of the river, adjoining lands of William and John G. Barndollar and others, containing about 136 Acres, of which about 50 acres are cleared and under good fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon three springs of good water.—This is a very desirable property for any one who wishes to have a good farm.

Also—One tract of woodland, adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing 23 Acres and 106 perches.

Also—About 100 Acres of good timber land, lying along the Rail Road and Plank Road, in the immediate vicinity of Bloody Run, which will be sold in 5 and 10 acre lots.

Also—About 20 Acres of cleared land adjoining the Borough of Bloody Run.

Also—The Mansion property, situated in said Borough, consisting of a large Stone Dwelling house Store and Ware House, and other out buildings, with a good lot and garden attached.

Also—One large Tavern House and lot, now occupied by John A. Gump, and three other Dwelling Houses and lots situated in said Borough.

Also—7 Building lots fronting on Turnpike, 25 lots fronting on the Plank Road or Spring Street, 13 lots fronting on Water Street, 10 lots fronting on Hill Street on one of which is situated the frame M.E. Church, and 8 or more lots fronting on Church alley; a fine opportunity is here given to persons wishing to secure building lots in a thriving business town, the present termination of the Bedford Rail Road, situated along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, through which the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike passes.

Terms.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, the balance in two annual payments without interest. Any person wishing information or desiring to look at any of the said property can call in or address the subscribers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Ex'rs of Jacob Barndollar, dec'd.

Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., Jan. 30, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, &C.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Crisman, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863,

the following valuable real estate, to wit: A tract of land containing 75 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Weisel, John W. Crisman and others. The improvements consist, in part, of a

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out buildings. There is also a good orchard upon the premises.

ALSO,

I will sell at the same time and place, a lot of personal property, such as Bureaus, Beds and Bedding, with other articles of Household Furniture too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms will be made known on day of sale, by

JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Ex'r.

January 30, 1863.

Public Sale
OF
BROAD TOP COAL AND ORE LAND.

The subscribers will sell at "Fairplay," on the Broad Top Rail Road, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863, the undivided one-half part of a very valuable tract of coal land, situate on the Six Mile Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining lands of said Rail Road Company, Bedford Colliery, Givens and Magnire's Colliery, Andrew Parker, Esq., and others, containing about

115 ACRES, Nett Measure.

The above described land is well located for mining purposes, being in close proximity to the Rail Road. It is underlaid with every Coal Seam in the Broad Top region, supposed to be eight. There is a fine appearance of a bed of

Hematite Iron Ore.

There is an excellent farm of about 70 acres under cultivation, a fine orchard, two dwelling houses, barn, spring house, &c., and several very fine springs of water on the property. The title is indisputable. Possession given on the first day of April next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—One-third CASH—one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months, with interest.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
WM. P. SCHELL,
Ex'rs. of Peter Schell, dec'd.

—o—

☞I will, also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, sell the other undivided one-half part of the above described tract of land.

H. V. BRAMWELL.

January 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent., on the capital stock of said Company, payable as heretofore.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Treasurer.

January 30, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob K. Zimmers, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANTHONY ZIMMERS,
Adm'r.

January 30, 1863.—6t.

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, a brindled bull, supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN W. CRISMAN.

January 30, 1863.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

Always Ready.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

it is unequalled, removing and preventing evil consequences of inflammation and gently drawing the parts together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. A few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIERS IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequantly get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousand of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bedford, to be held on the second Monday (9th day) of February next, for Tavern License:

Daniel Weimer,	Clearville.
George W. Figart,	Six Mile Run.
Philip G. Morgart,	West Providence.
Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clairsville.
Joseph Stoner,	Bloody Run.
John Hillegas,	Buena Vista.
J. L. Prince,	Saxton.
P. H. Mitchell,	Saxton.
Aaron Reed,	Foot Cove Moun. S. W.
George Stucky,	Napier Township.
John P. Weaverling,	Bloody Run.

January 16, 1863.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All that tract of land composed of several smaller tracts containing 300 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of D. Dicken's heirs, John C. Morgart and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Boor.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cook, Jacob Comp and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Geller.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Zimmers, Henry Koontz and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of E. B. Trout.

ALSO—One lot of ground, containing about half an acre more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller's heirs, John Brumbaugh and others, situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Straley.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate on Broad Top Mountain, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, lands of Daniel Broadstone, Cunningham & Co., and others, containing 69 acres and sixteen perches, and taken in execution as the property of R. Bruce Patrikin.

ALSO—All defendant, Andrew Wolford's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 60 acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with an unfinished log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Troutman, George May and others, situate and lying part in Juniata and part in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 600 acres more or less, about half an acre cleared, with a cabin house and new saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover et al.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Eli Hoover, Jas. Bowser and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob S. Hoover.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 55 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Snyder, Jacob S. Ritchey and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Franklin South.

ALSO—All the defendant, George Snyder's interest in and to a certain saw mill on the premises of the said George Snyder, situate in Union township, Bedford county, near the public road leading from Mowry's mill to Texas, and the lot of ground curtilage appurtenances necessary to said mill, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Snyder.

ALSO—One tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house, log barn and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Eckhart Horns heirs, land lately of John Shafer and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Gideon Hiteshew.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Marietta, fronting about 60 feet, each, and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Joseph C. Dull, on the South, an alley, on the North, land of Adolphus Ake, and the East, and Public Road on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Corl.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1 The account of John L. Grove, administrator of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

2 The account of Henry Wertz and John J. Wertz, executors of the last will and testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

3 The account of David Barnet, administrator of the estate of Robert Barnett, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

4 The account of Nathan Robison, administrator of the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

6 The account of Isaac Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Ritchey, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd.

6 The account of O. E. Shannon, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jas. Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

7 The account of John Shoemaker, administrator of the estate of John Gersuch, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

8 The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

9 The account of D. S. Longenecker, acting executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

10 The account of John Sill, administrator of the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Napier township, deceased.

11 The account of Anthony Zimmers, administrator of the estate of Daniel Zimmers late of Bedford township deceased.

A. B. BUNN, Register.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

List of Causes.

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1863.

John H. P. Adams	vs William Adams
Samuel J. Way	vs Dr. F. C. Reamer
David Imler	vs Joseph Crisman
Reed, Rupp & Schell's use	vs M. McIlwaine et al.
James W. Ritchey	vs Jacob Hinish's adm'r.

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah Baughman, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
SAMUEL BENDER,
Administrator.

January 2, 1863.—6t

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head burried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry township, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUKE, Adm'r.

January 2, 1863.—6ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wesley Hartzell, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr.,
NICHOLAS KOONS,
Adm'rs.

January 2, 1863.—5ts*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Mills, late of Monroe tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Southampton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Ex'or.

Jan, 2, 1863.—6ts.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **JAMES NILL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 9th day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 16th of Jan, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY

BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.

November 14, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, December 5, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADY CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Nov. 31, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

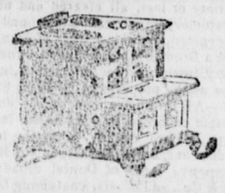
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware

FARM IMPLEMENT AND



STOVE STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.

October 24, 1862.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Teas, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Oct. 31—3m.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a large stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.

November 14, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de tais Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Proprietor

Aug. 1, 1860.

Blymire & Son's
STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of

Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

November 14, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

150 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

A Lecture
TO YOUNG MEN!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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October 17, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
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And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

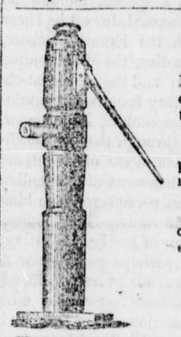
The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
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Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

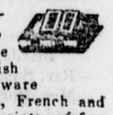
DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

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Pittsburg Penn'a.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
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